

BY AUTHORITY.



The Court will go into full mourning for Her late Royal Highness Princess Likeli from this date until the day after the funeral; and will wear half mourning from that time until the expiration of two weeks from the day of the funeral.

CURTIS P. LAUKEA,  
H. M.'s Chamberlain  
Iolani Palace, Feb. 3, 1887.

**BISHOP & Co., BANKERS**

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.  
Draw Exchange on the  
**Bank of California, S. F.**  
And their agents in  
**NEW YORK, BOSTON, HONG KONG.**  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, London  
The Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney,  
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The Commercial Bank Co., of Sydney,  
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**The Daily Bulletin**

DAILY BULLETIN SUMMARY  
Can be had from

J. H. SOBER, : : : Merchant Street,  
A. M. HEWETT, : : :

**The Daily Bulletin.**

Pledged to neither Side nor Party.  
But established for the benefit of all.

THURSDAY, MAR. 3, 1887.

**THE CITY GOVERNMENT WE NEED.**

We fully agree with the *Advertiser*, respecting a City Government adapted to the needs of Honolulu, that "there is no need at all for any very elaborate machinery, nor are many paid officers necessary." There might be "a mayor and corporation," without involving a large paid civil establishment. The writer has seen a city of larger proportions and greater population than Honolulu governed by "a mayor and corporation," with only one paid official, who was secretary and executive officer. He also knows a city—a magnificent little city, which is the admiration of all who visit it—with a population of 60,000, satisfactorily governed by "a mayor and corporation," with two paid officials, a secretary and a civil engineer. The councillors are elected by the tax-payers, the mayor is elected by the councillors from among themselves, and they all serve without pay, holding their meetings in the evening, so not to interfere with their regular vocations. A municipal government adapted to the needs of Honolulu, would not require more than two paid officials, executive officers of the municipality. If the city cannot furnish a sufficient number of patriots, competent and willing to serve without pay, it does not deserve to have the management of its own affairs. But there would be no difficulty whatever in finding men, both willing and able. And the municipal body once constituted, would have to show but little brains and slight exertion, to beat the present condition of management and state of the town. It has been said a thousand times, and it is perfectly true, that as long as the existing arrangements continue, and the city is governed by Cabinet Ministers, we never shall have any decided improvement. Of course, if the people of Honolulu are satisfied to jog along in the antiquated style of fifty years ago, concluding that what suited their fathers is good enough for them, that is their business. But for ourselves, we prefer to advance with the world, and would like to see this little city made the pride and admiration of the Pacific. For this reason we have advocated, and continue to advocate, municipal government for Honolulu.

**PREPARATIONS FOR POSSIBILITIES.**

The fisheries disputes between Canada and the United States have brought forcibly to the minds of the forty-ninth Congress the necessity of more action and less talk. In the face of threatening probability, it is reasonable to ask, what has been done by the Government and the people of the United States in the work of national self protection. In the opinion of the New York *Sun*, such a work has not yet begun, and yet says the same

authority, "we find a part of the press belittling the danger, sneering at the Yankee fishermen—they are very poor and humble folk, doubtless—counting on a change in the English Ministry, spouting tariff, or with illimitable fatuity proclaiming that nobody will ever attack us, and that if they do we can lick the universe." The *Sun* also opines "that if war comes, it will not be the fishermen of Yarmouth and Falmouth, but the inhabitants of Chicago and Detroit and Toledo, of San Francisco and New Orleans and Charleston, of Philadelphia and New York and Boston and Portland, who must bear the brunt. It would be a war in which one side had all the advantage. A few days might strike a blow at American commerce and industry from which they would not recover for a generation." Presuming such a state of affairs to be possible the question is asked, "How long will it take Congress to do something?" With an enormous surplus on hand, it is suggested that it be applied to building a navy and coast fortifications and gun factories. "It would be a glorious sight," says the *Sun*, "to see Mr. Morrison and Mr. Randall and all the other Democrats in Congress unite with the Republicans to make a great appropriation for a navy and for coast defence. Make it fifty millions a year, make it seventy-five millions a year, make it a hundred millions a year—only make it large enough, and make it now! There can be no extravagance in complying with the demands of national self-respect. Other Congresses will carry on the patriotic work. It will be glory enough for the Forty-ninth to have begun it with generous and wise foresight. But stop shilly-shallying, and show England and the rest of the world that the republic means hereafter to depend upon its strength and not its weakness for its protection against foreign powers."

All this may be very wise talk and sound advice; but there is going to be no war, outside of the newspapers, between Canada and the United States about the fisheries question, or any other question. Nor war between the United States and Great Britain. These two nations are closely related by blood—father and son, mother and daughter. They should never have quarreled, and they are beginning to think so. They are coming to understand each other better every year, and gradually returning to the intimate friendship that should never have been interrupted. They are more likely to fight on the same side, when fighting begins, than on opposite sides. Occasionally some hot-headed fool stands up on either side of the Atlantic, and talks blood and thunder. But what does it amount to? Those who shape the policies of the respective nations are wiser men.

**HORSE-BREAKING ON THE STREETS.**

This morning's *Herald* gives a brief account of a colt-breaking performance near Brewer's wharf, last evening, which promised at one time to result in damage to carriages and perhaps injury to persons. The colt was attached to a brake, with which it bolted and nearly ran against Mr. Pierce's carriage. There were several other vehicles in the neighborhood, some of them containing ladies, that were temporarily jeopardized. The man in the brake was thrown out, but quickly recovered his feet, and fortunately succeeded in catching the colt by the head, thus preventing further trouble. The *Herald* adds that "several merchants of the neighborhood who saw the incident strongly condemned the practice of breaking horses on the streets, and concurred in the opinion that the offender in this case should have been arrested on the spot." Everybody not guilty of the offence condemns the practice. Horse-breaking must be done, but there is no necessity for doing it in the thoroughfares of the city. There is abundance of space for this necessary purpose beyond city limits. The public streets, with men, women, children and vehicles in all directions, are no place for training and exercising unbroken, partially broken, or unmanageable horses. When they are broken and tractable, introduce them to the streets, but not before. The police should put a stop to this common and dangerous practice, without waiting for someone to be killed before taking action.

There are millions in it—the new United States Navy.

**GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI.**

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

In the course of his tour around the world, General Grant made Shanghai a port of call—in fact he spent a week in and around the "Model Settlement."

His advent was wired from Hong-kong, and preparations on a magnificent scale were made for his reception. In Shanghai, he it understood, there is a large American element. When Shanghai first came into prominence as the leading port of trade in the East, the Americans were in the majority, but at the time of the General's visit, the British and German residents were considerably in the ascendant, as is also the case at the present day. But Shanghai is truly a cosmopolitan city, and on it being officially announced that the illustrious soldier was about to visit that great emporium of wealth and commerce, all nationalities joined to do him honor in a manner befitting his high rank and station in life. The Municipal Council, composed of a body of American, British and German gentlemen, met, and made lavish appropriations to meet the expenses incident to the event. Resolutions of welcome were drawn up, addresses prepared, a large river steamer chartered to meet the U. S. S. Richmond at the Bar, and receive the illustrious visitor on board and bring him and his party from thence to the city.

There were also meetings of the Volunteers, a body of which Shanghai has reason to be proud, of the Shanghai Fire Department, and other independent bodies, all of whom united heartily in the one grand cause of receiving the General with a grand ovation. The arrangements were completed, and on the day named, the Richmond dropped anchor at Woosung. The chartered steamer went alongside the old man-of-war and the General and his suite were received on board with due honors. The town was in readiness for his reception. Being a general holiday, everybody and his servant was out on pleasure bent. Enthusiasm ran high, and even the immovable Chinaman came out in his best clothes on that day to welcome one whose reputation as a statesman and whose skill as a soldier, had reached the innermost parts of that vast Empire of the East. Flags and banners were displayed from every point of vantage on shore, while the shipping was dressed out in the grandest style. Never before had the writer seen such excitement and universal display of pleasurable feelings, though he had resided many years in Oriental countries, as on the occasion of General Grant's visit to Shanghai. The day was bright and exhilarating, the scene was one that never had before been presented on the waters of the Yangtze.

With chronometer-like punctuality, the river steamer with its distinguished visitor on board was seen rounding the last bend about a mile below the city. Salutes were fired from all sides, and here comes in the result of Chinese imitation of their Western allies. Whilst passing up the river, a few China gun-boats that lay quietly at anchor en route of the General and his party, essayed to do honor to the occasion by giving a salute *en passant*. In so doing several serious, and in some cases fatal accidents occurred. More than one gun burst on this memorable occasion, and more than one head was blown off, while numerous arms and legs were missing when the salutes were over. The General arrived safely at the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s wharf, where an address was presented to him. After the formalities attendant upon the city reception were completed, the General, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Dr. Russell, his private secretary, and the President of the Municipal Council, took his seat in an open barouche, to which was attached a spirited span of Australian horses. Upon the order being given to "march," the volunteer band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." This proved too much for the fiery steeds in front of the carriage in which sat the General and Mrs. Grant. They pranced and reared with an equine pride that proved too lively to be pleasant. They were dislodged from the carriage and the Shanghai firemen hooked on their ropes, and the General was drawn through the city to the United States Consulate-General, where a suite of rooms had been prepared for him, by a body of men who felt proud of the opportunity afforded them of doing honor to America's greatest soldier.

The next day was Sunday, and by his special request, the General and Mrs. Grant spent the day in taking a well-earned rest after their sea voyage of five or six days. In the forenoon they attended service at the Anglican Cathedral, and passed the afternoon in the apartments set aside for them. A round of festivities and gay gatherings had been arranged for the ensuing week, but from circumstances which followed a sad gloom was cast over the General's visit to Shanghai. On the next evening, Monday, a torchlight procession was formed by the Shanghai Fire Department, a volunteer brigade of foreigners, of which the city has every reason to be proud. A march along the city front was the main part of the programme, during which there were

grand pyrotechnic displays from all sides, everyone joining heartily in the effort to honor and welcome the distinguished visitor. It was in this procession that a sad accident occurred which cast a gloom over the city, and which tended in no small degree to mar future celebrations in honor of the General. In fact, it was by his own special request that any further rejoicings should be suspended. The accident referred to, occurred in this manner: While the Deluge Company No. 4, of the S. F. D., was passing the premises of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, on the verandah of which building sat General Grant and party, an explosion of a fiery liquid known as "Greek Fire," took place. The report was tremendous, and for the moment the consequences were unknown. It was soon found, however, that a young man named Moutrie, a member of the Deluge Fire Company, had been seriously wounded. He was carried into the Bank premises, for the time being, in order that further particulars might be learnt of the injury he had received. The General came in person and expressed his heartfelt sympathy with the sufferer in a manner only known to a soldier. The General perceiving at a glance the seriousness of the disaster, requested that all further demonstrations be suspended. The request was complied with, and in a few short moments, a sad gloom was cast over the previously illuminated city. The wounded young man was conveyed to the General Hospital, and although the best medical skill was provided that the country could afford, he succumbed to the injury received, and died within three days of the sad accident. Balls, receptions, and other projected entertainments, were, in consequence of this fatal accident, suspended by the special request of the General. As a consequence, the General's visit to the Liverpool of the East was cut short, much to the regret of every resident in the city.

The General left Shanghai after a week's stay, and proceeded North, where he interviewed the great Li Hung Chang and other Chinese notables. He made a brief stay on his return, proceeding from thence direct to Japan, and there ended his visits to foreign lands.

Says the *Democrat*: The *Republican* editor feels hurt at being called an inspired idiot. We apologise. He is not inspired.

**HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE**

Thursday Evening, March 3d,  
Saturday Evening, March 5th,

**The Oura Comp'ny**

**Japanese Acrobats**

—will, while en route—  
to San Francisco, New York, London and Paris, give a short season in Honolulu. This Company consists of twelve performers, males and females. Their feats are marvelous, new and numerous, embracing the famous

**ACT OF OGAWA,**

(walking with bare feet on the razor-like edges of Yaocin swords), walking in fire with bare feet, etc., etc.

**Ladder Trick**

Greatly Improved, Balancing Pans, Umbrellas, etc., are also among the feats.

Box Place now open at the Elite Ice Cream Parlors.

**POPULAR PRICES.**

Doors open at 7:30 p. m.

W. H. ALDRICH,  
Manager.

**Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No. 1.**

REGULAR MEETING OF THE above Lodge will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3d, at 7 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.  
P. J. HIGGINS,  
Secretary.

**Arrived at Marchant's**

—A New Lot of—

**Cigars and Cigarettes**

Entirely New in this Market.

**Assignee's Notice**

THE undersigned having been appointed Assignee of the  
**Estate of A. Barnes,**  
of Waikuku, a bankrupt, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate, pay the same to the undersigned.  
W. C. PARKE,  
Assignee.  
Honolulu, March 2, 1887. 73 6t

**Valuable Real Property!**

**AT AUCTION.**

By order of the Executors of the Will of Rev. D. BALDWIN, deceased, we will sell at Public Auction,

On Saturday, March 5, 1887,

At 12 o'clock noon, at our Sale-room, Queen Street, the following

**PARCELS OF LAND**

1.—One lot on the West side of Puna Hou street, between the residence of Hon. C. H. Judd and Hon. W. D. Alexander. Having a frontage of about 200 feet on said street and a depth of about 600 feet.

An opportunity to procure a most desirable building site.

2.—That piece of property in Lihala, Maui, known as the "Baldwin Homestead," situated near the Court House and landing, containing about 1 acre, 3 rods and 5 poles.

3.—The Ahupuaa of Kaunali, near Lihala, including several lots therein, sold to and by Baldwin at various times. This is a fine land and furnishes another of the chances yearly growing rarer of purchasing a building site.

4.—The well-known and desirable property called Mount Retreat, back of Lihala, containing nearly 200 acres of pasture land, together with the house lot and forest land. One of the most salubrious and delightful places in the Islands where a little rest or fatigue families can obtain a healthful and refreshing summer climate.

5.—10 acres of fine land in Kamaole, Kula, Maui, covered by Royal Patent 409.

6.—19 acres of valuable land at Kamaole, Kula, Maui, near lot 5, covered by Royal Patent 411.

7.—That tract of land containing 935 acres called Kukuluan, in Kula, Maui, covered by Royal Patent 2782.

8.—An orange Grove in Kaupo, Maui, containing 134 acres, covered by L. C. A. 635 B.

All of the above mentioned property will be sold to the highest bidder for Cash.

N. S. BALDWIN,  
Further particulars can be had of WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Attorney in Honolulu, of

W. W. HALL,  
H. P. BALDWIN,  
D. D. BALDWIN,  
Executors of the Will of D. Baldwin.

Or to

E. P. ADAMS & CO.,

60 13 Auctioneers.

**LOST.**

BETWEEN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS and corner Baretania and Richard streets, or between Richard street and 26 Fort street, a Pocket Book containing private letters and one \$50 bill and two \$20 bills. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to YATES & MACKENZIE, 25 Fort Street.

73 3t

**Haw. Bell Telephone Co.**

**Reduction of Rates!**

COMMENCING ON THE FIRST OF April next, the rental of all instruments in use in the District of Kona, 1st and 2nd of Oahu, will be reduced to \$5.00 per quarter.

Persons desiring to make contracts for one year at this rate will be furnished with forms on application at the office of the Company.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to subscribers paying a year's rent in advance.

GODFREY BROWN,  
President Haw. Bell Tel. Co.  
Honolulu, February 21, 1887. 165 1m

**For San Francisco.**

The well and favorably known Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s Steamer

**"City of New York,"**

SEARLE, Commander.

Will sail for San Francisco on or about

MARCH 5th, 1887.

For freight and passage apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

71 1w Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**A. M. HEWETT,**

Stationer & Newsdealer,

Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.

Mutual Tel. 371. - Bell Tel. 302.

Law Books & Lawyers' Stationery a Specialty.

Orders taken for Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Music, etc., from any part of the world, having made all arrangements therefor whilst in San Francisco.

Red Rubber Stamps to Order.

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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

CHAS. T. GULICK, NOTARY PUBLIC, General Business Agency, Bills, Accounts and Rents collected. Mr. JOHN GOOD, Jr., authorized collector.

Employment Agency.—Mr. F. MARCOS, Special Agent.

All orders sent to No. 38 Merchant Street will receive prompt attention.

Bell Telephone 348. P. O. Box 415.

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**CIGARS! CIGARS!**

The Finest Brand of

**MANILAS**

in the Market at the

**CENTRAL CIGAR STAND,**

F. HILDER, Proprietor.

68

**Mortgagee's Notice of Sale.**

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN made in the condition of that certain Mortgage made by Conchee & Ahung to Hyman Brothers, dated December 15, 1885, and recorded in Liber 66, pages 441 to 446, and notice of intention to foreclose the same has been duly given. Now, therefore, in accordance with the power of sale in said Mortgage contained and by order of said Mortgagees, I will sell at Public Auction, at my sale-rooms in Honolulu, on

Saturday, March 5, 1887,

at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said Mortgage, viz:

1st.—The Lease of that certain piece of Land situate at Kalahele, Koolau, Oahu, wherein is situated the Rice Mill belonging to Mortgagees and described in a Lease from Ah Yee & Co. to Conchee & Ahung, dated September 9, 1880, for 15 years, and recorded in Reg. of Deeds in Book 65, on pages 396-377, and also all Buildings, Machinery, and appurtenances heron situate and also 24 Head of Working Oxen, 2 Ox Carls, 1 Paddy Warehouse, storing capacity 400 tons, 1 Dwelling House, 1 small Warehouse at Kalahele beach, 3 Horses.

The Mill is one of the very best on the Islands, and cleans 50 bags A No. 1 Rice in twelve hours, and is run by Waterpower, is in first class order; it was erected about 6 years ago at a cost of \$12,000. The Ground rent for the Mill-site and Waterpower is \$200 per annum.

2nd.—One undivided one fourth interest in the Waialeale Rice Plantation known as Wing Chong Fat Company, consisting of 10 leaseholds more or less and having 35 acres of Rice land more or less and being interest and leases and leasehold interest, described in Schedule C in said mortgage, also two Houses, one Rice Floor, 7 Horses, 8 working Oxen, 3 Plovers and utensils requisite for plantation. Rental about \$1,026 per annum, average crop 45 tons of paddy, owes about \$3,500.

3rd.—The Lease of all of that certain piece of land with buildings and improvements thereon situate on Nuuanu street in said Honolulu opposite the late Queen Emma's residence and lately occupied by the Mortgagees as store and office and described in a lease from Charles R. Bishop and B. P. Bishop to Conchee & Ahung dated November 25, 1878, for five years and from January 1, 1883, and extended for 5 years from January 1, 1888 at a rental of \$300 per annum, and recorded in said Registry in Book 58, page 32. This property is rented now at \$45 per month. For further particulars enquire of

LEWIS J. LEVEY,

Auctioneer.

Or to L. A. THURSTON,

56 20 Attorney for Mortgagees.

**AUCTION SALE**

—OF—

**Valuable Real Estate**

IN HONOLULU.

Under instructions from the HON. BOARD OF EDUCATION, I shall sell at Public Auction, on

Monday, March 7th, 1887,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at my sale-rooms, corner of Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu, that very desirable tract of land situated at Kulihi, Liliha Street, known as Lee You-man's Property, comprising

Kalo & Kula Land

of superior quality, well-watered.

Lot No. 1.—Containing an area of 11 and 5-100 acres, at an upset price of \$7,500.00.

Lot No. 2.—Adjoining the above on the mauka side, and containing an area of 1 acre. Upset price \$750.00. TITLE PERFECT.

TERMS CASH. Deeds at the expense of purchasers. Further particulars may be learned by application at the office of the Board of Education, where plans and surveys of the land may be seen.

LEWIS J. LEVEY,

Auctioneer

Honolulu, Feb. 2, 1887 46d

On Account of being Over Stocked

—IN GENT'S—

**Black Sack Suits!**

—GENT'S—

**Black Frock Suits!**

GENT'S FINE

**BLACK HATS!**

Soft and Stiff.

**Mourning Handkerchiefs,**

ETC. ETC. ETC.

We will make a reduction on the above Goods.

Now is your chance to buy Black Goods.

CHAS. J. FISHEL.

32

**NOTICE.**

THE FIRM OF SPEAR & PFEIFFER, having been dissolved by order of the Supreme Court, and the undersigned appointed Receiver; notice is hereby given that the fine stock of Watches and Jewelry will be on sale at the store of Spear & Pfeiffer for a short time, at reduced prices.

All parties indebted to this firm are notified to make settlement at once.

W. F. ALLEN,

Receiver for Spear & Pfeiffer.

Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1887. 56 1m

Bell Tel. 172. Mutual Tel. 372.  
P. O. Box 107.

**J. E. BROWN & CO.,**

Campbell Block, Merchant St.

**Employment Bureau & Registry Office.**

Accountants, Real Estate Agents, Custom House and Money Brokers.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE ATTENDED TO.

Leases, Contracts, and all kinds of Conveyancing, Tradesmen's Books written up, Rents and Accounts collected, Returns promptly made.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.